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L1 same (initiation or atg)	4

Database:

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<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L2</u>	L1 same (initiation or atg)	4	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	bcl2 same (antisense or ribozyme\$)	65	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and atg	124

Database:

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L6

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Query
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 result set

DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

<u>L6</u>	L5 and atg	124	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l2 and cancer	290	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L2 and cancer\$ and reed	80	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and cancer\$ and reed	80	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and treat\$	315	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	bcl2 and (antisense or ribozyme\$)	318	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Set	Items	Description
S1	421	BCL2 (S) (ANTISENSE OR RIBOZYME?)
S2	9	S1 (S) (INITIATION OR ATG)
S3	4	RD (unique items)

>>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 399

3/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0007843694 BIOSIS NO.: 199192089465
MITOCHONDRIAL PROTEIN P26 BCL2 REDUCES GROWTH FACTOR REQUIREMENTS OF NIH3T3 FIBROBLASTS
AUTHOR: REED J C (Reprint); TALWAR H S; CUDDY M; BAFFY G; WILLIAMSON J;
RAPP U R; FISHER G J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UNIV PENNSYLVANIA SCH MED, DEP PATHOL LAB MED,
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Experimental Cell Research 195 (2): p277-283 1991
ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The *BCL2* (B cell lymphoma/leukemia-2) proto-oncogene encodes a 26-kDa protein that has been localized to the inner mitochondrial membrane and that has been shown to enhance the survival of some types of hematopoietic cells. Here we show that NIH3T3 fibroblasts stably transfected with a *BCL2* expression plasmid exhibit reduced dependence on competence-inducing growth factors (platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF; epidermal growth factor, EGF) for *initiation* of DNA synthesis. The importance of *BCL2* for growth factor-induced proliferation of these cells was further confirmed by the usage of *BCL2* *antisense* oligodeoxynucleotides. The mechanisms by which overexpression of p26 *BCL2* contributes to fibroblast proliferation are unknown, but do not involved alterations in: (a) the production of inositol triphosphates (IP3), (b) PDGF-induced transient elevations in...

3/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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09744299 21546324 PMID: 11690551
Antitumor effect of bcl-2 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides on human renal-cell carcinoma cells in vitro and in mice.

Uchida T; Gao J P; Wang C; Satoh T; Itoh I; Muramoto M; Hyodo T; Irie A; Akahoshi T; Jiang S X; Kameya T; Baba S
Department of Urology, Kitasato University School of Medicine, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa, Japan. tuchida@med.kitasato-u.ac.jp
Molecular urology (United States) Summer 2001, 5 (2) p71-8, ISSN 1091-5362 Journal Code: 9709255
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

... Programmed cell death is a genetically regulated pathway that is altered in many cancers. This process is, in part, regulated by the bcl-2 oncogene. *Antisense* oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) targeted to specific

* oncogenes have been used with some therapeutic success in animal models of leukemia and melanoma cells and human Hodgkin's lymphoma. We evaluated the effects of *antisense* ODNs targeted to the bcl-2 oncogene on the proliferation of human renal-cell carcinoma (RCC) cells in vitro and on the growth of human...

... and OS-RC-2) was analyzed by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction. The effects of phosphorothioated ODNs containing human bcl-2 sense and bcl-2 *antisense* sequences that were transfected with Lipofectin on the proliferation and viability of cultures of established human RCC cell lines were determined by MTS assay. The expression of Bcl-2 protein in ACHN tumor cells following *antisense* bcl-2 (AS2) ODN treatment was evaluated by Western blot analysis, and the extent of apoptosis in these cells was determined by fluorescence-activated cell...

... measuring differences in tumor weight in treated and control mice. RESULTS: Expression of bcl-2 mRNA was detected in all five RCC lines. Treatment with *antisense* bcl-2 ODNs inhibited the growth of all tested RCC cells and decreased Bcl-2 protein expression in ACHN cells. The AS2 *antisense* ODN complementary to the coding region of bcl-2 mRNA showed a superior antiproliferative effect compared with AS1 ODN complementary to the translation *initiation* region. Inhibition by *antisense* bcl-2 ODNs of ACHN cells was dose dependent. The FACS analysis revealed that growth inhibition was associated with the induction of programmed cell death. In vivo, AS2 ODN antitumor activity was noted in locally injected groups. CONCLUSIONS: Treatment of human RCC with *antisense* ODNs targeted to bcl-2 inhibits growth and is associated with the induction of programmed cell death. These results suggest therapeutic use of *antisense* *bcl2* in the treatment of RCC.

3/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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08050030 94115767 PMID: 1342969

Analysis of BCL2 and MYC expression in non-Hodgkin's lymphomas by in situ hybridization: correlation with chromosome translocations.

Murty V V; Ladanyi M; Houldsworth J; Mikraki V; Chaganti R S

Laboratory of Cancer Genetics, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10021.

Diagnostic molecular pathology - the American journal of surgical pathology, part B (UNITED STATES) Dec 1992, 1 (4) p221-8, ISSN 1052-9551 Journal Code: 9204924

Contract/Grant No.: CA-20194; CA; NCI; CA-34775; CA; NCI

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

We have used an in situ hybridization method for analysis of expression of *BCL2* and MYC on cytopun preparations of normal and malignant lymphoid cell lines and tissue sections of normal and malignant lymph nodes. The probes comprised 50-mer *antisense* oligonucleotides starting at the *ATG* codons of exon 3 of *BCL2* and exon 2 of MYC. We studied the expression of these two genes in frozen tissue sections of biopsy specimens derived from normal and hyperplastic...

... 18)(q32;q21) and t(8;14)(q24;q32) translocations, and T-cell lymphomas with clonal chromosome abnormalities. While all proliferating cells expressed both genes, *BCL2* expression was increased two- to threefold in follicular lymphomas with t(14;18) and MYC expression was increased two- to four-fold in high-grade...

3/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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02075412 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 85675410 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Prolonged exposure to free fatty acids has cytostatic and pro-apoptotic effects on human pancreatic islets: evidence that (beta)-cell death is caspase mediated, partially dependent on ceramide pathway, and Bcl-2 regulated.

Lupi, Roberto; Dotta, Francesco; Marselli, Lorella; Del Guerra, Silvia; Masini, Matilde; Santangelo, Carmela; Patane, Giovanni; Boggi, Ugo; Piro, Salvatore; Anello, Marcello; Bergamini, Ettore; Mosca, Franco; Di Mario, Umberto; Del Prato, Stefano; Marchetti, Piero
Diabetes, 51, 5, 1437(6)

May,

2002

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0012-1797

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 5891 LINE COUNT: 00503

... Cl.sub.2). The specific primer for human iNOS amplified a 461-bp product (sense: 5'-TCC GAG GCA AAC AGC ACA TTC A-3'; *antisense*: 5'-GGG TTG GGG GTG TGG TGA TGT-3'). The human *Bcl2* primer pair (5'-ACA ACA TCG CCC TGT GGA TGA C-3' and 5'-ATA GCT GAT TCG ACG TTT TGC C-3') and human...
...14). Expression of (beta)-actin as RNA control was analyzed using the following primers, generating a 354-bp product (5'-ACC AAC TGG GAG GAG *ATG* GAG-3' and 5'-CGT GAG GAT CTT CAT GAG GTA AGT C-3'). Multiple exons spanning primers were used to avoid the detection of...
?